(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां। उत्पादन तथा निर्यात पिछले कई वर्षों से बढ़े है। ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं:—

(रु० करोड़ में)

वर्ष	प्रपुंज औषधों और सूत्रयोगों के उत्पादन की कुल कीमत	प्रपुंज औषधों तथा सूत्रयोगों के निर्यात की कुल कीमत
1993-94	8220.00	1801.40
1994-95	9453.00	2184.70
1995-96	10947.00	2337.00

*स्रोत केमेक्सिल।

**डी जी एच एस।

उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति

1116. **श्री एस० एस० सुरजेवालाः**
श्री अजीत जोगीः

क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उर्वरकों को विभिन्न स्थानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री एम० अरूणाचलम): (क) से (ग) यूरिया जो मूल्य, वितरण एवं संचलन नियंत्रणों के अधीन एकमात्र उर्वरक है, की देश के विभिन्न भागों में आपूर्ति आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम (ई सी ए) 1955 के अधीन किए गए आबंटनों और मौसमवार कृषि आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार की जाती है। अस्थाई और स्थानीकृत कमियों को वैकल्पिक स्रोतों से तुरन्त आपूर्तियां करके पूरा किया जाता है।

निर्माता एककों और पत्तनों से देश के विभिन्न भागों में यूरिया के प्रेषणों को विस्तृत संचलन योजना के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है। यूरिया और उर्वरकों के संचलन में बाधाओं को, यदि कोई हो, तो अंतः अभिकरण समन्वय के संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं के माध्यम से दूर किया जाता है।

नियंत्रणयुक्त उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता मांग और आपूर्ति की बाजार शक्तियों द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है। खरीफ, 97 के दौरान देश में इसकी उपलब्धता मांग की तुलना में संतोषजनक रही है। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और जम्मू कश्मीर के दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में इन उर्वरकों के परिवहन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भाड़ा लागत को अलग से चुकाने के लिए कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग, भारत सरकार की फास्फेटिक एवं पोटेसिक उर्वरकों पर रियायत योजना के तहत विशेष छूट प्रदान की गई है।

Disruption of production in SSPL

1117 SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2128 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1997 and state:

(a) whether there has been a growth to 350% approximately in production and sale of SSPL in 1996-97 as compared to 1994-95;

(b) whether SSPL has made a cash profit of Rs. 3 lakhs (provisional) in March, 1997;

(c) whether inspite of the above, required non-plan support from Government and working capital from bank are not being provided leading to total disruption in production of SSPL; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The value of production of SSPL in 1994-95 was Rs. 1.79 crores as against the target of Rs. 15.45 crores. In 1996-97, the value of production was Rs. 8.84 crores (provisional subject to audit), as against the revival plan target of Rs. 24.67 crores. The performance in 1996-97 was significantly better but comparison with the performance of 1994-95 is not relevant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question of release of non-plan assistance to SSPL is under consideration of the Government. The Indian Overseas Bank (IOB), the banker of SSPL, has been insisting on co-lateral security in the shape of charge on the fixed assets of SSPL before advancing further working capital support. This has not yet been agreed to. The Ministry has taken up with the IOB for a resolution of the matter.

Indian Wildlife Facing Serious Threat of Extinction

1118. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the World Bank study India is among the top nations where various species and wildlife is facing a serious threat of extinction;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made by Government in this regard and if so, what is the outcome thereof; and

(d) The protective measures contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) (a) This Ministry has not received any such report from the World Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Although no study has been undertaken specifically on the Indian Wildlife species facing a serious threat of extinction, there have been studies on various wildlife species, based on which conservation measures are planned and implemented through the State Govts.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for the conservation of wildlife include:

i) Hunting of wild animals included in Schedules I to IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been banned by law.

ii) Special measures for protection and conservation of tiger, elephants and rhinos and their habitat are being implemented.

iii) A network of 447 wildlife sanctuaries and 84 National Parks covering 1,50,000 sq. km. has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna., Financial assistance is provided by the central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.

iv) Raids are carried out by the wildlife authorities, whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife animals reaches them.

v) International Trade in endangered Species of animals and articles made there of is regulated under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

vi) Regional and Sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation have been set-up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wildlife products.

vii) Interdepartmental coordination has been enhanced with other enforcement organisations like Police, BSF, Customs, ITBP, Coast Guards etc. Training programme on wildlife enforcement and implementation were also conducted for all these organisations at New Delhi and Dehradun during, 1995 & 1996.